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		Elevation.	
		Observed.	Assigned.
The country about Edmonton on the Saskatchewan			
wan	1834	1800	
The country about Fort Assiniboine	2009	2000	
, , Dunvegan or Peace River	1416	1600	
The bed of Peace River at Dunvegan	778	900	

It appears impossible, without some such generalization as the foregoing, to turn a series of observations, liable individually to such large errors, to the best account. Neither can it so well be made as by one possessed of the local knowledge acquired by visiting all the localities, and so far furnished with means of estimating the relative weight of the observations made on them. On this view the above observations are provisionally given. It may be hoped that they will be examined hereafter by other travellers, or by the gentlemen of the Hudson's Bay Company whenever they are provided with the necessary instrumental means. It will be remarked that the difference of elevation between Isle à la Crosse and the S. end of the Methy Portage, which, as observed, is 429 feet, is given as 240 feet; but it cannot be doubted that even this latter is too great a difference. It is not likely that the six portages and the rapids in River la Loche, a distance of about 30 miles, cover a difference of so large an amount; but as each value stands connected with others, and is independently supported by them, the discrepancy is left to be reconciled by future observations.

XVI.—Note on the N.W. Coast of Borneo, from Pulo Laboan to the Entrance of Malulū Bay. Transmitted to the Royal Geographical Society by W. S. HARVEY, Esq., H.M.S. Agincourt.

PULO LABOAN does not appear to have the coal which was said to exist there; not more than a plateful being scraped up in half an hour. A bed of very fine coal 12 or 13 feet in thickness was found near the mouth of the Bruné River. It has been tried, and pronounced to be well adapted for steamers. The bed is not more than 10 miles from the harbour of Laboan. This harbour is excellent, admitting large ships to lie close in to the shore, and affords a perfect shelter in the N.E. monsoon; the soil is good and the climate healthy: the average height of the thermometer being 74° at noon. This island belongs to Great Britain.

Off Tanjong Kalias is Pulo Tiga,* a rock and two shoals (which are not laid down in the charts); they shoal very fast, and are extremely dangerous, being composed of great fields of coral; it is possible that the passage between Tangong Kalias and Pulo Tiga is the best and freest from danger.

Beyond Kalias are the rivers Bundu, Qualla, Lama, Pang-ow-an, Kimanis, Binom, and Papar; then nearly due north lies the islet of Liang-Liangan; then follow the rivers Pang-a-lat, Kow-ang, Kin-a-rut, Dumpil, Putatan, Api-Api, Inannam (within Gaya), Mengatal, Mengabong (Mangaloom?), Tow-a-ran, Sulaman, Ambong (town and bay), and Abia (Abni?); these are all very small rivers, shallow at the entrance, except Ambong, which is situated in a deep bay. All these have small communities of Malays or Borneans, located either at their entrance or a small way up. A larger population of Dusuns, or villagers, reside on the different ranges of mountains as far as the river Papar; here the Bruné people give place to Bajows, who are, however, common to the whole Archipelago. Their original habitat is unknown.

At the village of Kalias, on the river Bundu, are a few descendants of the original Chinese settlers of the city of Bruné. These people had a high opinion of the Dusuns, representing them as quiet, unwarlike, and industrious.

Kimanis is a small fresh-water stream; a sweet rural village adorns its banks at about 3 miles from the sea, surrounded with the lovely foliage of the cocoa-nut, pinangs, &c.; these, with the range of mountains in the background, form a picture of great beauty.

Mengabong lies between Tanjong Kaeton and Tanjong Dalliel; the entrance is shoal, and within expands into a number of lagoons, which are all overspread with mangrove; the left hand branch leads to the village, which is scattered and uninteresting. The population of Bajows is numerous, and the Brang Keyak, or great man of the place, stated that the Dusuns were in great numbers.

The exports of the country, consisting of rice, camphor, birds' nests, and cotton, are plentiful. Provisions, such as goats, bullocks, and fowls, can be had in abundance, if a vessel can wait a day or two for them. The soil appears capable of raising any species of vegetable, and the hills and mountains, from the variety of elevation which they present, afford every likelihood that coffee and spices would equally succeed.

Tampasuk: river, shoal; surf on bar. About a mile up the river is the town, and a little above it excellent fresh water can

* Teega Isles of the Admiralty Chart.—ED.

be obtained. It was very superior to any of the Malay towns hitherto fallen in with; the houses larger and better built, and an attention to comfort, situation, and appearance, which showed a certain degree of advancement in civilization. It was a notorious nest of pirates. Next to Tampasuk is Pandassan, another piratical community.

The scenery along the entire coast from Pulo Laboan to the extreme of Malūlū* Bay is very beautiful. Kina Balu forms a grand and striking feature in the picture, lifting its head far above all its neighbours; at 95 miles it gave an angle of 65'.† It may be remarked that Kiná is the Bruné method of pronouncing China; Kina Balu being a Chinese harbour, Kina Bana, country of China, and in the island of Laboan, Kina Bintangan on the N.E. coast. There are many other similar names, which prove how long since the Chinese were located on the shores of Borneo.

The people about Bruné and the Dusuns are shy at first, but subsequently civil and obliging.

XVII.—*Notes on Part of the West Coast of Borneo—109° to 117° E. long.* By Capt. C. D. BETHUNE, R.N.

THAT part of the coast of Borneo which I have had an opportunity of partially visiting extends from Tanjong Dátu, in lat. 2° N. long. 109° E., to Malludu Bay, in lat. 7° N. and long. 117° E., a distance of about 600 miles in a N.E. by E. direction.

The general aspect of the country from Dátu to Sádóng, an extent of about 100 miles (including the district of Saráwak), is mountainous. From Sádóng to Báram, about 250 miles, it is flat, and thence to the northern extremity at Malludu mountainous. From Tanjong Dátu a range of mountains extends inland to the eastward. The range appears to separate the waters of the N.W. coast from those of Pontianak. The highest mountain of this range does not probably exceed 3000 feet. A range near Brúné, N. of Báram, runs about N. and S., and may probably reach an altitude of 5000 feet. This range has not such an abrupt character as that to the southward. The N. part of the island is decidedly mountainous. The principal mountain, Kina Bálú, is at least 13,000 feet high.

The surface of the country is undulating, the soil in many parts

* Maloodoo of the maps.—ED.

† It is seen at a distance of 40 leagues.—ED.